

LINCOLN AND LIBERTY !!!

Tract No. 3.

New York, July 3rd, 1860.



For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Of Illinois.
For Vice-President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Of Maine.

ISSUED BY THE
Young Men's Republican Union,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

THE HON. CHARLES SUMNER

Will speak before the "Young Men's Republican Union," at Cooper Institute, Monday evening, July 9th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent at Woodbury, Bedford Co., Penn., sends us the following:—"Situated, as we are, in the midst of Pennsylvania Americanism, low down on Mason and Dixon's line I take pleasure in assuring you that I have not heard of a single member of the opposition who will not support the Chicago nominations."

INDIANA.

A correspondent in Indiana writes us as follows:—"The Americans are marching into the battle in solid columns, shouting 'Lincoln, Hamlin and Victory?' When we consider that the Republican party has in its favor truth, humanity, freedom, and the principles of God's kingdom, how can we fail of success?"

NEW-YORK.

The Americans in New York State are wheeling into line, in support of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Hon. Jos. O. Putnam, George Barker, and other prominent Fillmore men of New York, have avowed their intention to co-operate with the Republicans. Mr. Putnam said:

"This was the first time he had ever participated in a Republican meeting. In cutting loose from the American party, he wished to cast no insinuations on those who still adhered to it. He believed that they were still men of noble impulses, and actuated by high and patriotic considerations. For the nominees of the late Baltimore Convention he entertained the highest respect. He believed they were true and noble men, and worthy of the high places for which they were nominated. But he saw no chance for them to carry the northern States, and his only hope for defeating the democratic party and thereby promoting the interest of the country, was in a union with the Republicans upon the Chicago platform and nominees."

"Mr. Barker, on taking the stand, announced that he was also "a live hindoo," then enrolled for the first time in the Republican ranks. He had acted with the American party so long as he believed his labors there could be effectual; and, altho' entertaining the highest respect for the Baltimore nominees, he yet thought the only way to overthrow the party now in power at the federal capital, which every true patriot desired, was by a union of Americans with the Republicans upon the Chicago platform and nominees; and henceforth, until the close of the polls on the 6th of next November, he pledged his labors for the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN."

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Carl Schurz very happily condenses the platform of the republican party as follows:

To Man—his birthright; To LABOR—Freedom; To HIM THAT WANTS TO LABOR—work and independence; To HIM THAT WORKS—his dues.

JUST SO.—GEO. W. CURTIS, in a speech at the New York ratification meeting, tersely observed that as the Democratic party had refused to settle the slavery question, it had settled them.

IOWA NEWS.

POLITICAL CONVERSION.—We learn from the McGregor times (Dem.) that Mr. Odell, of McGregor, formerly a State Senator of Indiana, and up to the present time, an earnest Douglas Democrat in Iowa, has abjured Democracy in all phases, and joined the Republican ranks. He stumped Clayton county last year in behalf of the Democratic ticket, and he is now about to take the stump in behalf of "Old Abe" and the entire Republican ticket! As Greely says, under like circumstances, "the world does move!"

ILLINOIS.

At Dixon, Illinois, says the *Rock River News*, a stampede has already taken place from the ranks of the Douglasites, under the lead of a prominent Democratic lawyer, who announces his readiness to take off his coat for a summer campaign for Old Abe.

"MR. GAULDING, of Georgia, boasted that he was a slaveholder and a slave-breeder, and went for opening the African slave-trade, and should stand by the convention as the best thing that could be done for harmony."

MR. GAULDING is a firm Douglas man, and remained in the Convention to help nominate the "Little Giant."

THE VETO OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Buchanan, apparently not satisfied with the vigorous blows that he has already given his staggering party, administers a last thwack in the shape of a veto of the Homestead bill. This bill was the one prepared by his own friends in the Senate, which, though not satisfactory to the Republicans, had been accepted by them as much better than none. It passed the former body with only two dissenting votes, and the House by a majority of nearly two to one. With so emphatic an approval in both branches of the legislature, it was universally supposed that it would be allowed to become a law.

THE TARIFF.

The following is the vote in the Senate upon Mr. Hunter's motion to postpone the consideration of the House Tariff bill until next December:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Chestnut, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Slidell, Sebastian, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkins and Wilson—23.

There were several paired off.

Every vote in the affirmative is democratic, and every vote in the negative is Republican, with exception of Bigler and Latham. This is a significant vote. Clingman, Pearce and Toombs, who but a few years since were Tariff Whigs, have already become dyed-in-the wool Democrats, and they vote for postponement with as much eagerness as if they had never been Whigs. The party has subdued them thoroughly, and they calmly sacrifice everything.

What has Squatter Sovereignty Done?

Judge Douglas, in his celebrated 16th of May speech in the Senate, set up the following claim for his great "principle," Squatter Sovereignty. According to his showing it has,

1st. Introduced and protected Slavery in the Territory of New Mexico.

2d. Converted a tract of country more than five times the size of the State of New York, from free territory into slave territory.

LINCOLN.

The Daily *Times* of Cincinnati, an American journal, has a fair and just article on the Chicago nominations. It says that "Mr. LINCOLN, while, perhaps, less brilliant, less of a natural genius, less of an intellectual giant than Mr. Douglas, has at the same time more of those sober and excellent qualities that constitute the real man, and more of that sterling characteristic that forms the patriotic statesman."

SUPPORTERS OF BRECKENRIDGE.

I want "the Cotton States precipitated into a revolution."—*W. L. Yancey*.

"If I had the power, I would dissolve this government in two minutes."—*J. T. Morgan*.

"Let us break up this rotten, stinking and oppressive government."—*Geo. Gayle*.

"Resistance! Resistance!! to death against the government, is what we want now!"—*David Hubbard*.

"Break up and dissolve this rotten Yankee government."—*J. D. F. Williams*.

"Let the Union rip."—*R. D. Gayle*.

"My voice is for War!"—*G. D. Johnson*.

Three Years' Record of Democratic Rule.

The report of the Covode Investigating Committee has laid bare the most stupendous and systematic series of corruptions, frauds and false pretenses, ever brought to light in the history of any modern governments. The ears of every true American must tingle at the recital of these crimes committed by the very head of the nation—a head which was elevated to power by corruption as base as by that which he has attempted to force the doctrine that Slavery is national and freedom sectional, on an unwilling people. James Buchanan gained his office by fraud, forgery, perjury and corruption, and he has shown his devotion to the means employed to elect him by a constant use of the same appliances to carry forward his measures. How glaring the old man's hypocrisy and villainy stand out, when we think of his Forte DuQuesne letter, wherein he "assumes the privilege of declining years" to preach against the employment of corrupt means to obtain office.

But this is not to be charged on James Buchanan alone. It is the doings of the "Democratic" party. It was the leaders of the party who forged six thousand naturalization papers to elect Buchanan. Every "Democratic" paper (unless it be a few Anti-Lecompton heretics) by its silence gives its sanction to the corruption. The whole South, with all their boasted chivalry and honor, sanction the villainy and grasp eagerly at the rewards they reap in consequence. What have the various committees resulted in? They have proved:

The use of \$30,000 or \$40,000 to carry the Le-compton and English bills through Congress.

The stealing of that money from the United States Treasury, under the pretense of paying for printing.

The offer of \$80,000, of the same kind of stealings, to Col. John W. Forney, if he would support the Buchanan administration.

The most stupendous frauds in "Live Oak" contracts for the navy, for the purpose of enriching political favorites and corrupting elections.

The fraudulent appointment of political favorites to the office of Coal Agents, which the House has declared void.

That the Utah army was raised to force Slavery into Kansas against the wishes of the people.

The existence of corrupt combinations of federal office-holders to carry local elections.

The use of public money to corrupt the ballot box and to defeat the will of the people; especially in the Philadelphia Custom House and Navy Yard; that Mr. Baker, the collector, and his brother, were directly guilty of thus using the public money, the entire intimacy existing between Buchanan and the Bakers, and his knowledge of and complicity with their corruptions.

The donation of \$10,000 to the *Pennsylvanian* and a like sum to the *Evening Argus* from the stealings of the printing fund.

The paying of large sums of money to men, who performed no duties, because they were political favorites.

That \$50,000 per annum was given to political favorites under the pretense of "Executive Binding," and this amount was in excess of the real cost of the work done.

The forging of six thousand naturalization papers to carry the election in Pennsylvania in 1856, and the franking of them to various parties by "Democratic" members of Congress.

The expending of large sums of money to organize a third party (like the Bell and Everett) to defeat Fremont.

Although these are only a portion of the villainies proved against the present "Democratic" party, it should be sufficient to arouse the nation as one man against the party of vampires who only seek office for the sake of plunder. Remember ~~IT IS~~ IT IS THE "DEMOCRATIC" PARTY, AS A PARTY, THAT SUSTAINS, UP HOLDS, AND SANCTIONS ALL THESE CORRUPTIONS!

The Covode Investigating Committee, it is said, have discovered that 1,200 men were taken from New York to Connecticut at the late election to vote the Democratic ticket.

Lincoln a Jeffersonian Democrat.

The Republicans of Boston celebrated Thomas Jefferson's birthday on the 13th April, 1859. Among those invited to be present was the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, who responded in a letter of great power and of remarkable felicity of expression. We thought at the time that of all the political letters we had ever read it was the most pointed and most forcible.

We append an extract:

“SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6, 1859.

Bearing in mind that about seventy years ago two great political parties were first formed in this country; that Thomas Jefferson was the head of one of them, and Boston the head-quarters of the other, it is both curious and interesting that those supposed to descend politically from the party opposed to Jefferson should now be celebrating his birth-day in their own original seat of empire, while those claiming political descent from him have nearly ceased to breathe his name everywhere.

“Remembering, too, that the Jefferson party was formed upon the supposed superior devotion to the personal rights of men, holding the rights of *property* to be secondary only and greatly inferior, and then assuming that the so-called democracy of to-day are the Jefferson, and their opponents the anti-Jefferson parties, it will be equally interesting to note how completely the two have changed ground as to the principle upon which they were originally supposed to be divided.

“The democracy of to-day hold the *liberty* of one man to be absolutely nothing when in conflict with another man's right of *property*. Republicans, on the contrary, are for both the *man* and the *dollar*, but in case of conflict the *man* before the *dollar*.

“I remember being once much amused at seeing two partially intoxicated men engaged in a fight with their great coats on, which fight, after a long and rather harmless contest, ended in each having fought himself out of his own coat and into that of the other. If the two leading parties of this day are really identical with the two in the days of Jefferson and Adams, they have performed the same feat as the two drunken men.

“But, soberly, it is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation.

“One would state with great confidence that he could convince any sane child that the simpler propositions of Euclid are true; but, nevertheless, he would fail with one who should deny the definitions and axioms. The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashing calls them ‘glittering generalities.’ Another bluntly styles them ‘self-evident lies.’ And others insidiously argue that they apply only to ‘superior races.’

These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free government, and restoring those of classification, caste and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the sappers and miners, of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us.

“This is a world of compensation; and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, cannot long retain it.

“All honor to Jefferson—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast and capacity to introduce into merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that to-day, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression!”

A. LINCOLN.

A Southern View of the Vote of Censure.

The New Orleans *Bee* says of the vote of censure passed by the House of Representatives on the President and Secretary Toucey:—“A more painful spectacle can scarcely be imagined than that of a grayheaded public servant and his retainer convicted of official dishonesty and malpractice, but we acknowledge that the pity and sorrow which the people might feel disposed to evince towards the offenders, are greatly diminished by the audacious manner in which they defy the verdict of the popular branch of Congress. It may suit the weak and unprincipled functionary who occupied the White House, to ascribe the withering rebuke he has received to the influence of party spirit; but the futility and falsehood of this allegation are transparent. The vote of censure was derived from all parties, while nearly one-half of the supporters of the administration dodges the issue or voted with the opposition. Moreover there is no evidence whatever to show that partizan animosity has been carried to such a pitch during the present session as to countenance the idea that it alone is responsible for the condemnation of the President. No! He and his favorite have been duly and impartially tried. Their own witnesses have testified against them. The testimony which has been published from day to day is ample, incontrovertible, and overwhelming—and whether the President and Mr. Toucey cower appalled beneath popular indignation, or imprudently brazen it out to the last, in the eyes of all intelligent and fair-minded men they have forfeited their reputation and have betrayed their trust.”

To Henry Clay Whigs!

The people's party of the central states met the Republican party of the North, East and West, at Chicago. They organized, conferred, deliberated, resolved, nominated, separated, peacefully and decently, like freemen patriots, and gentlemen. They proclaimed their principles aloud, especially their faith in a protective tariff. They nominated a northern man, baptized by the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Their candidate is of course inclined to favor freedom and the labor of white men in our territories. But he has never, in this matter, gone half so far, either in words or action, as Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay or Daniel Webster. He has proven by test votes in Congress, that Washington Hunt and J. R. Ingersoll, old whig companions with him, and leading spirits in the Union convention at Baltimore, voted “yes,” and he voted “nay,” for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, unless the people were consulted and the owners paid. He took the same ground taken by Clay and Adams, that the proposition was violative of an implied contract, and would be unjust, and of course impolitic, without first consulting and paying the parties interested.

Is it any wonder that a record like this, consistent for more than twenty years—a record showing fidelity to the natural claims of freedom, and also to the bargained rights of slavery—a record more temperate in word and thought than any made by Jefferson, Adams, Clay or Webster—should draw forth general approbation? Is it surprising that every leading Bell and Everett paper in the chief southern cities has pronounced him a more able, honest and reliable man than Douglas? Is it strange that they should desire his election over every one but Bell?

Is it singular that Edward Bates, an old Clay whig in the slave state of Missouri, and himself a prominent candidate of the opposition, should come out in strong advocacy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

Is it remarkable that, throughout the whole North and West, as well as in these central states, more than one-half of the old Fillmore journals, and more than three-fourths of the Fillmore followers, have already come over to the cause of LINCOLN?

AN INVESTIGATING FIZZLE.—Senator Mason, who threatened to overwhelm the Republican Party by a “John Brown” Investigation, has, after laboring six months, reported that he has proved nothing and implicated nobody except those who expiated their offence with their lives.

Douglas and the Repeal of Missouri Compromise.

The life of Stephen A. Douglas, by his political friend and admirer, J. W. Sheahan, Esq., says that "Mr. Douglas has gained all the credit and all the opprobrium of the Nebraska Bill, and to a great extent his name is more prominently associated with that, than any previous act of public interest," that is the act of Congress by which the Missouri Compromise line was repealed. The credit of that act is claimed for Douglas by his friends. The blame of it is therefore fairly to be attributed to him by his opponents.

By the Missouri Compromise, slavery was prohibited north of thirty-six-and-a-half degrees forever. By the repeal of that law, slavery ceased to be prohibited in the territory of Kansas, and the attempt to introduce it there was the cause of all the troubles, violence and bloody murders which afflicted the people of that territory for more than two years.

If that compromise had not been repealed, no attempt to introduce slavery into Kansas could have been made, because every slave taken there would have been free. Kansas must have remained in peace. Is it not, therefore, just, to charge that, as Douglas procured the repeal of that compromise, he is also responsible for all the crimes which resulted from that repeal.

The result of the Presidential Campaign, we predict, will be as follows:

LINCOLN and HAMLIN will carry every Free State, with the exception of California, and perhaps Oregon, and thus be elected by the people.

Breckenridge and Lane will carry every Slave State, and perhaps Oregon.

Douglas and Johnson may carry California.

Bell and Everett will carry a score or so of conservative old fogies and grannies in each of the States.

The track for a splendid Republican triumph seems to be clear all the way through. Let Republicans everywhere put forth their best efforts, and the country will surely be redeemed from the misrule of Locofocoism. The times are auspicious.

The Chicago *Daily Times*, Douglas's special organ, speaks of the leading Germans in this country in this language:

"Pretentious ranters and extravagant or reckless reformers, who fled from the oppressed States of Europe, not daring to meet and combat the oppressors, are come here to indulge their oratorical propensities entirely out of harm's way."

The Germans will go, almost in a body, for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Hence this malignant attack by the Douglas organ.

Why Honest Abe Lincoln should be Elected.

Aside from the position which the Republican party occupies on the great issue of the day—the extension or non-extension of slavery in the Territories—there is another good and sufficient reason why LINCOLN should be elected. It is the unparalleled corruption and profligacy which have been proven upon the democracy. No such deep-dyed corruption in high places has ever before been known as that which has been brought to the light by the investigating committees of the XXXVIth Congress. President and officers of the Cabinet, Members of Congress and attaches, have participated alike in the general plunder, bribery and corruption.

The public Treasury has been levied upon to bribe votes by which to consummate the nefarious schemes of slave oligarchy; to oppress the suffering and injured people of Kansas; to reward political friends, and to carry elections, in order to retain possession of the public treasure. With a knowledge of these facts it is no longer a mystery how it is that the annual expenditures of the government have been swelled to the present enormous sum in the last eight years of democratic rule. No people can long preserve a republican form of government where such a wholesale corruption prevails among its law-makers and rulers.

But a change is demanded. The great mass of the people are honest, and they will have a clearing

out of the political leeches and corrupt officials at the Federal Capitol. And no better man can be found to place in the White House than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He is honest. Every body knows he is honest. The Democracy, ever ready to decry any man not of their kidney, have not dared to deny that he is honest. He is pledged by the Republican Platform to a rigid economy and accountability in the administration of the government, and he is just the man to inaugurate the reform which is so much needed at this time. Elect LINCOLN and HAMLIN and the people are sure to have an honest administration; elect another democrat and who can doubt that the system of bribery and corruption now so eminently democratic will be continued for another four years.

"The Rail-Splitter."

The Doughface papers say that Mr. LINCOLN is a "low born," unknown man—that he was once a common laborer" and "split r. 's," &c., &c.

Well, we remember that Genl. Harrison was ridiculed because he was said to live in a "Log Cabin" and drank "Hard Cider."

We recollect it was said that Genl. Taylor was an "unknown man" until he was *licked* three times by Santa Anna, and then won a victory because he didn't know he had been *licked*.

"Tom Ewing" got his education by the light of pitch-pine knots while tending salt-kettles at day wages.

"Tom Corwin" learned his first lessons by the light of a tallow-candle, when disabled by a broken leg while a "wagon-boy" in the war 1812.

Mr. Fillmore was once an apprentice boy to learn cloth-dressing and wool-carding.

Daniel Webster was born in a cabin made of *slabs*. He learned to repeat the Constitution from a cotton-handkerchief edition, while tending a saw-mill; and copied deeds in a clerk's office evenings, to get money to help to educate his brother Ezekiel.

Silas Wright was a poor boy and self-made man; and to the day of his death he spent his time, when not engaged in the public business, upon his little farm in Canton, and labored daily with his "leather apron" on.

Indeed, four-fifths of all the great and good men of these or any other days, were the architects of their own fortunes—worked for two shillings a-day, when boys, "split rails" and hoed their own row, and the like. Doughface snobocracy and Fifth-avenue Democracy, has had its day. Buchananism and speculation, fraud and corruption and official profligacy and pretensions, have nearly had their day—for "Honest OLD ABE" is after them.

That Mr. LINCOLN has and can "split rails," will not of itself make him any more worthy of the Presidential chair; but the fact in spite of being born in "poor and humble circumstances," where he was obliged to work out by the day and month, he has won his way, by his intellect and probity, to the highest distinction, is a fact which will inspire a confidence and enthusiasm, which the sympathetic hearts of the multitude always heartily accord. That such a man should be selected to fill the highest office in a Republic of Freemen, is an inspiring fact, and argues volumes for the perpetuity of our institutions.

Of no man can it be more boldly or more truthfully said than of Mr. LINCOLN, that he is above reproach. Through the entire of the fierce contest in which he was engaged with Senator Douglas, no word was ever uttered, either by his distinguished competitor or by those who acted with him, against Mr. LINCOLN's personal character. His whole life has been singularly exemplary. In boyhood and in early manhood, as well as during his riper years, he has stood out a model of patient industry and of manly perseverance and virtue. None of his contemporaries have presented a finer illustration of moral heroism nor can there be found in the whole catalogue of American patriots, one who has triumphed over greater difficulties in his steady march from obscure poverty to honor and renown.

Wide Awakes

Can obtain the necessary information about uniform, &c., by applying to E. A. MANN, 659 BROADWAY.